

CRAFTSMAN.

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1732.

IHAVE always taken a particular Delight in reading the Works of those Authors, who have chosen to conceal their Meanings under *Fables* and *Allegories*. This Way of Writing gives a Loofe to Fancy, and I cannot help thinking it the most ingenious, as well as the most ancient and entertaining Way of conveying Erudition. *Ariosto* and *Spencer* are, on this Account, my favourite Poets; and *Boccolini* always amuses me with infinite Pleasure. Mr. *Addison* wrote in this Way with great Success; and if I have now and then attempted it, my chief Consideration hath been to make my self acceptable to my Readers by Variety, and not (as my Enemies alledge) with a View only to my own Safety.

I have often reflected on the Difference between the *Indian Manner of Painting* (such as We see it on their Screens and Papers) and the Paintings of our *European Artists*. Both are design'd to be Copies of Nature in the Figures of Men, Women and other Animals, which They endeavour to represent; but the one is clumsy, flat and lifeless; the other bold, natural and, as it were, animated; which proceeds only from knowing how to throw in the proper Shades, to raise and heighten the Figures. In This consists the Difference between an Author, who hath a *Genius*, and a *Blockhead*, who is just capable of a *dull Piece of Sofisistry*, or an *heavy Narrative of Scandal*.

Having premised This on the *figurative Manner of Writing*, I shall entertain my Readers this Day with a Story I met with in the *third Volume of Churchill's Collection of Voyages*; which is as follows. "King *Raja Saffraorum* going to make a *Vist* to a *Brabman*, induced Him thus: *the Fame of thy Piety hath induced me and my Retinue to come and sup and take a Night's Lodging with Thee*.—The *Brabman* *Siamdibemi*; (for that was his Name) being much concern'd how to provide for so many thousand Persons, at last consider'd of the *white Cow*, call'd *Camdoga*; which belonging to *Raja Inder*, King of the *blessed Souls*, furnishes Those, who have Her in their Possession, with every Thing They wish for. Having therefore desired *Inder* to send Him the *white Cow of Plenty*, He granted his Request. The *Cow* being sent, the *Brabman* desired *Raja* and his Attendants to sit down to Supper; which was served with such Variety and Plenty, that *Raja*, who came upon no other Account than to ridicule the *Brabman's Poverty*, stood amazed thereat; and farther, to try his Ability, asked Him to present Him with some *Jewels*; which the *Brabman* having presented Him with, (much beyond what could be expected) *Raja* asked Him for some *Money* and *Cloaths* for his People; which being likewise brought Him, He resolved also to stay the *next Day*; and being served at Table with the same Plenty as before, He staid also the *third Day*; when, meeting with the same Entertainment, He was amazed to find from whence all this Plenty of *Provisions*, *Cloaths* and *Ribes* could come in a Place, where he expected so little; especially, since He observed that all was brought out of the *Brabman's Hut*, which was not big enough to hold half the *Quantity*. This made *Him* order some of his *Spies* to take particular Notice whether there was not a *Vault* under *Ground*, from whence all these Things were brought. The *Spies*, watching all Opportunities to satisfy their *Master's Curiosity*, found at last that a slender *white Cow* did bring forth all these Things, which she threw out of her *Stomach*; whereof immediate Notice was given to *Raja*. The next Morning, as He was taking his *Leave* of the *Brabman*, being asked by Him whether He was desirous of any Thing else; He told Him that He wanted nothing more than the *white Cow* He had seen in his *Hut*. The *Brabman* reply'd, "That being not his own, she was not at his *Disposal*.—How (said *Raja*) will you deny me so small a Request, after you have beaped so many *Obligations* on me before? What I did (said the *Brabman*) was in my own Power; but this is not.—*Raja* reply'd, that it is in my Power to take Her against your Will? And then, calling some of his Followers, He commanded Them to fetch the *white Cow* out of the *Hut*. The *Brabman*, seeing his beloved *Cow* thus snatch'd from Him, told Her at Parting; dear *Camdoga*, must I thus leave you?—How can I answer this to *Raja Inder*, your Master?—Revenge thy self at once both of them and mine Enemies.—The *Cow*, *Camdoga*, no sooner heard their Words, but assuming a Shape three Times bigger than her own, she laid about Her with her Horns

" to that Degree, that she kill'd and trod under Foot several of *Raja Saffraorum's* People; which done, she flew like Lightning up into the Air to her own Master.

This Story, in the literal Meaning of it, is a senseless Account of some Pagan Idolatry amongst the *East Indians*; but, taken in an allegorical Sense, is full of fine Morals and capable of many instructive Applications. Let my Readers only suppose that *TRADE* was meant by this *Cow of Plenty*, and then see what a Variety of pretty Ideas and Notions at once offer Themselves to our Imagination. By the miserable, wretched *Hut* of the *Brabman* may be understood any poor, barren Country, which by *Trade* is immediately render'd opulent and abounding in all Things. Plenty of Provisions, sumptuous Apparel, Gold, Diamonds, and whatever else the Earth produces, either for the Necessities and Conveniences, or even the Luxury of Life, is brought home to our own Doors.

Again; by the Character of this *good Brabman* We are to understand that Piety, Temperance and Frugality are necessary Virtues to be practised by the People of any Country, where *Trade* flourishes; for We find it below'd by the *King of the blessed Souls* as a Reward for his Piety and Virtue.

That *Trade* cannot be forc'd, or driven out of its proper Channel, but must have its natural Course, We find typify'd to us by the *Brabman* Himself not having this *Cow* in his own *Disposal*; and the *King's* being unable to obtain Her explains to us the Inconsistency of *Trade* with *arbitrary Power*, and that *Liberty and Property* must be secure, where *Trade* is establish'd and maintain'd.

We see farther that *Trade* cannot exist where *Fraud, Violence, Oppression, or Injustice* reigns; for when the *King* and his Followers attempt'd by Force to seize Her, she assumes another Shape, destroys Those, who endeavour to meddle with Her, and flies away from Them like *Lightning*.

Many other useful Allegories might be pointed out in this short Story; viz. that *Spies* and *Sycophants* always surround Kings and make it their Business at any Rate to satisfy their Master's Curiosity, or evil Inclinations; but I chuse to leave These to my Reader's own Imagination, rather than venture tiring Him with too many tedious Applications; for I design from this Introduction to make the Remainder of my Paper a general Essay on *Trade*.

As *Commerce* is the Thing, which renders every Country rich and consequently powerful, to the *Merchant*, in this View, may be said to be the most useful Member of the Society, in which He lives. It is He, who renders the Product and Manufactures of our own Country valuable and brings, besides a *Balance in Money*, Those of the most distant Countries for our Use. He runs the Hazard of Seas and Storms, and sails to every Quarter of the World for his Country's Good, depending on nothing but his own Industry and good Fortune for the Advancement of his Family and Estate. Under whatever Government He lives, the *Merchant* may be truly said to be an independent Man. He must always be an Enemy to *arbitrary Power*, and his *Industry* will ever set Him above the Temptation of *Corruption*. It is *Liberty*, which makes *Trade* flourish, and a flourishing *Trade* makes such a Division and Fluctuation of *Property*, especially amongst the Commonalty, that it is the great Means of preserving *Liberty*; and thus They mutually depend on each other.

There is one particular Circumstance in the History of Queen *Elizabeth's Reign*, which shews the Importance of the *British Merchants*, who by large Draughts made on *Genoa* retarded the *Spanish Armada* for a whole Year, which threaten'd the Ruin of their Country.

I have often felt an inexpressible Satisfaction, when I have gone to the busy *End* of this Metropolis, or to *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, or any other of the great trading Towns of *Great Britain*. What a Pleasure is it to see the bustling Scene, and the perpetual Hurry of Business to be observ'd there; the Channel fill'd with Ships; the Quays crowded with infinite Numbers of People, like so many busy Bees about their Hives? Who can help wishing Them Prosperity? Who does not grieve to consider the many Clogs, which Necessity hath oblig'd us to lay upon *Trade*, and thereby render'd it almost impracticable?

Tully mentions a very just Distinction in his Time between the *Mercatores* and the *Negotiatores*. The first were always held in great Esteem, and the principal Men in the Commonwealth were not ashamed of being concern'd in Partnership with Them; but the last were a vile Race of *Usurers*, a Sort of *Money Scriveners*, who prey'd on the Necessities of Mankind, and were always held in the utmost Contempt. I wish our famous City were, in this Respect, a little alter'd from what it is, and that the *Negotiatores* were not more numerous than the *Mercatores*.

The Introduction of *money'd Companies* there hath, I am afraid, had this Effect, and converted many an *honest, generous, industrious Merchant* into a *little, pitiful*,

pilfering Stockjobber. The granting of *exclusive Trades* hath been another fatal Evil. Two Companies now have half the *Globe* granted exclusively to Them, and yet are undone by it; whereas *private Men* might have extended these Trades vastly to their own and the Nation's Emoluments.

I have always thought such a Merchant as the late Sir *Peter Delme*, or any other great Exporter of our Manufactures, superior to any Englishman, beneath the Quality of a *Prime Minister*. What Credit does such a Man do his Country, by having his Bills pass current in all Parts of the trading World? What a Number of Families did He support, by employing Them in the *Woollen Trade*, and how much was the whole Nation oblig'd to Him for improving our Stock of Wealth by the annual *Balance* of his *Trade*? As He was one of the greatest Benefactors of his Country, in the most essential Point, so no Honours or Distinctions were superior to his Merit.

I know not whether I am particular in this Humour; but I own very freely that I value no Man for the *Quality* He is of, but for the *Qualities* He possesses. He, that hath a Superiority of Virtues most conducive to the publick Good, and is endow'd with such Talents as are most profitable to Society, is, in my Opinion, to be held in higher Honour and greater Veneration than one, who is of so very ancient a Family, that the Heir of it hath not been able to spell for several hundred Years past. The Son of a *Taylor*, if He should happen to find out the *Longitude*, would, in my Opinion, be a more respectable Person, than the *Son* of the greatest Subject in *England*, if He had no one good Quality belonging to his whole Composition capable of rendering Him beneficial to his Country. I do not say This from any *levelling Principles*. On the contrary, I am extremely zealous for maintaining the several Ranks and Degrees of Honour, the several Titles and Dignities We have amongst us; but then I would have Them, as They ought to be, so many Incentives to Virtue. For the same Reason I would have all Degrees and Orders of Men capable of attaining these Dignities by a Course of *Industry and Integrity*. I would have no unjust *Distinctions*; no particular Set of Men should be debar'd from these Titles; but as the *Temple of Honour* was placed behind the *Temple of Virtues*, the Way to the last should only be through the first; and yet I am sensible that a foolish Notion hath prevail'd amongt many that no Honour should be given to a Man concern'd in *Trade*, beyond the Degree of *Knighthood*, which seems to have taken Refuge in the City; nay, that even the *Son of a Merchant*, worth perhaps half a Million, ought not to be made a *Peer*, because his Father had fully'd Himself by enriching his Country in *Trade*. Some have carry'd this Notion so far as to alledge that even a little Bit of *Ribes* ought not to be hung round any Man's Shoulders, who lives on the other Side of *Temple-Bar*.—Was there ever any Objection made to a *Lawyer*, or a *Soldier*, (if He was an *able Orator*, or a *brave Man*) let their Parentage have been never so mean?—Why should the *Merchants* stand on worse Terms in a Country, which owes her Wealth and Grandeur to *Trade*?—Is not the *Merchant*, if He be a wife and an honest Man, as good as the *ablest Lawyer* or the *best Soldier in Christendom*? I would not be underloof to reflect on either of those Professions. I honour the one, and I am myself an unworthy Limb of the other; but what I contend for is, that no Profession should exclude a good and a great Man from rising to the proper Honours of his Country.

In my own Memory (and I am now in the 73d Year of my Age) the younger Sons of the best Families in *England* were usually bound Apprentices to *eminent Merchants*, and They were so wise as to think it no Disgrace to their Families to put a Son where He might learn *Book-keeping* and *Merchants Accounts*, and in Time raise an Estate by his own *Industry*; but now truly the Fashion is alter'd, and *young Masters* must, by all Means, be put into the *Army*, as soon as He can strut tolerably well; no Matter whether He can write, or read; an *Hat* and *Feather* are bought for Him, a red *Coat* lac'd all over, and Interest is made to some *great Man* to get Him a *Commission*.—Can we wonder that *standing Armies* are kept up, when almost all the Families of Consequence in *England* have younger Sons train'd up in them? The *Commission* is design'd to be their Fortune and Livelyhood, and no other Provision is made for Them.

We have, at this Time, in *Great Britain, Ireland* and our *foreign Garrisons* an Army of between thirty and forty thousand Men as a Nursery for the Gentlemen of *England* to educate their Sons in; and therefore can we be surpriz'd at the good Nature of the Court, or the Reluctancy of our Representatives to break *Corps*, when the Consequence will be turning Themselves, or their Children adrift, having no other Means of getting a Livelyhood?—Does not every Body, from the bare mentioning of these Circumstances, feel a sensible Alteration in our *Confutation*

from what it was forty, or fifty Years ago, when the Sons of our Nobility were not ashamed of being instructed in *Trade*, or becoming useful to their Country and their Families at the same Time?

It was this Academy of *Arms*, which began the Ruin of *France*, and I fear all their present Struggles for a little Liberty are vain, whilst a *beggarly Nobility*, supported by *Pensions* and *Grants* from the *Crown*, are at the Head of a *numerous Army*. *Excuses* completed their Destruction. God forbid that We should ever see *These* also established in this Country; but as I design to enter fully into the Consideration and Dangers of *Excise*, I shall say no more of Them at present. To return therefore from this short Deviation, I shall conclude with observing that it is for the Honour, Safety and Profit of every Kingdom that *Merchants* should be protected and encouraged in their *Trade*. They have a Right to *Protection*, at least, from every Government; and a Violation of *Treaties*, in this Particular, ought always to be vigorously and instantly resented. When a proper Spirit is shewn, other Nations will be careful of offending, where They see a Resolution to revenge an Injury; but a Discovery of Fear will encourage Them to insult us.—How just, wise and honourable therefore was it in the *present Ministers* to take our *Injured Merchants* under their Care? They have had a List of their Losses, and will no Doubt procure Them ample Reparation. *Letters of Mart and Reprisal* have often been granted, when other *Restitution* was denied; but it is always best to obtain Redress, if possible, by fair Means. For this Reason, *Commissaries* have been appointed to settle our Demands, and as the *Treaty of Seville* hath fix'd three Years for finishing that Enquiry, which will now be laps'd in a very few Days, I make no Question that the whole is adjust'd to the perfect Contentment of every Merchant in *England*, and I will venture to give Him Joy before Hand of the Satisfaction, which He will very soon receive. Let me advise Him to behave with Gratitude to the *Ministers*, who have procured it for Him, and not grudge the Salaries, or Charges of the *Commissaries*, who have been the glorious Instruments of obtaining it, and at the same Time doing Justice to their *Brother Merchants*, as well as so signal a Piece of Service to their Country.

N. B. An excellent Letter, sign'd A. B. is come to *Hands*, and We shall thankfully acknowledge the Receipt of the other Papers mentioned in the Gentleman's Letter; but being particularly engaged at present, We must desire Him to excuse our deferring the Publication of Them for some Weeks.

FORIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, Oct. 3. N. S. Our Letters from *Italy* are at a Loss to express the Divisions that reign at *Genua*, about the *Corsicans* and the *Imperialists*; the *Senators*, who proposed the calling in the Assistance of the Imperial Troops, not daring to shew their Heads, because those Troops (they say) are now their *Masters*. On the other hand, Prince *Eme* of *Savoy*, to whom the Emperor has left every thing that concerns the *Genoese* and the *Corsicans*, is highly provoked at the Treatment of the latter, to contrary to the *Treaty of Accommodation* concluded under the Emperor's *Guaranty*, whose Honour is concerned in the Execution of what was promised the *Corsicans* in his Name, and by his *Mediation*. His Highness insists, that the *four Chiefs* be deliver'd safe and sound at *Milan*, and that a Body of Imperial Troops be kept in the Island at the Expence of the Republick, to be ready to assist the Emperor's *Commissary*, who is to reside at *Bisbia*, to take Care of the Execution of all the Articles of the Accommodation, and to protect the *Corsicans* against the *Tyranny* and *Vexation* of the *Genoese* Governors. The Republick sighs and groans, and complains that she is in Subjection to *Lords* and *Masters*, who will be obeyed, and well paid into the Bargain; but to no Purpose; no Body pities them.

HOME NEWS.

Bristol, Oct. 14. In the *Letchlade*, which was one of the Transports in the King of Spain's Service in the late Expedition to *Oran*, was brought over a *Camelion* alive, purchased on the *Barbary Shore*, of a *Negro*, about the Middle of July last, which has since that Time subsisted on nothing but the Air; and answers to the Description given of this Creature by *Aristotle*, *Pliny*, *Scaliger*, and other ancient and modern Writers.

LONDON, October 21.

We hear that several Gentlemen and other substantial House-keepers of the City and Liberty of *Wesminster* are determin'd to take the Opinion of eminent Council upon the present Laws, relating to the *Militia*, before They pay the Money usually demanded by the *Captains* for non-Appearance; especially without a Warrant from the *Board of Lieutenantcy*.

By a Letter from *Chester* dated on Saturday last we have the following Account, that for near three Months past there has been vast Mobbing, and large Sums spent for the Election of a *Mayor*, and many broken Heads; though Mr. *Grovenor's Friends* for about these three Weeks past, by their prudent Management, have prevented Mobbing on their Part, which the other Side gave out to proceed from Fear and Cowardise; which greatly exasperated the Welch at *Wrexham*, several of whom are *Freemen*, so that on Wednesday se'night about 500 of them with Sticks in their Hands and *Cockades* in their Hats enter'd the Town; Mr. *Manly's* Party hearing of their Coming, went to meet them, but

the Welch overpowered them, knock'd several down, and put the rest to Flight; and it being a wet Day, and the Welch fatigued, they retired to different Ale-houses to refresh themselves, and they had not long been there, before the opposite Party, to the Number of 150, came out again, and about 40 armed with broad Swords, &c. to fight the Welch, which by Mr. *Grovenor's Friends* were lock'd up, to prevent Mischief, (for had they been suffered to come out, their Number must have overpow'rd the others, and done great Mischief) and at Night were sent home very peacefully, tho' with Difficulty. But on Thursday se'night the Welch at *Wrexham* and *Howards* assembled to the Number of near 500, arm'd with Scythes, Pitchforks, &c. and would come to *Chester* and attack those Cowards (as they called them) who had two-edg'd Swords, &c. given them, to fall on naked Men; but several of Mr. *Grovenor's Friends* got among them, and appeas'd them, and prevent'd their Coming. Yesterday se'night came on the Election of the *Mayor*; and when the Poll left *Chester* on Monday last, the Poll was carrying on with much Vigour on both Sides, and would not close till some Time on Tuesday; the Numbers continued near even, and each Party pretended to be sure of Success. The Mobbing continued, (but no one Person had been kill'd) and a Letter from one in the *Grovenor Interest*, seems to intimate, that if they lost the Election, it would be owing to their being Out-mobbed.

We hear the Kingswood Colliers in Gloucester-shire have often had Meetings to concert Measures how to release their three Brethren (who were lately committed by Rogers Holland, Esq; for cutting down the Chippingham Turnpike) out of *Salisbury Gaol*; that they have threatened to pull Mr. Holland's House at Chippingham down about his Ears in their Way thither, and fire that Town; and from thence to proceed to the said Gaol, and pull down the same, if the Keeper shall refuse to deliver them up.

Last Week an Experiment was made on board a Ship at *Blackwall*, in the Service of the *East-India Company*, of an Engine that is so curiously contrived, as to tack a large Ship about at Sea in a Calm, which was much approv'd of by several present; but it was the Opinion of some, that it would be of more Service if it was fix'd at the Stem instead of the Stern. This is chiefly design'd for the Service of the Company's Ships, in Case they should be attack'd by any of *Angria* the Pyrates' Grabs in a Calm, with which they might be able to defend themselves, and bring a Broadside to bear upon an Enemy almost as soon as when under a Gale of Wind.

Monday a young Lad, an Apprentice to a Baker in *Shoreditch*, surrendered himself to Justice *Chamberlain* in *Spittle-Square*, and made an Affidavit that he had been concerned with several others in committing divers Robberies in and about Town, some of whom he inform'd against, and Warrants were issued out for the apprehending them, and he was committed to New Prison for further Examination. The same Day one *John Cutler* was taken, (said to be one of them concern'd with the aforesaid Person) and being charg'd with a Street-Robbery was committed to Newgate.

Tuesday was held a General Court of the *York Building Company*, when a Ballot was taken for and against the Proposal that was made the 12th of this Inst. When the Ballot was closed, the Numbers stood thus: For the Payment 348, against it 145.

The following is an Extract dated in *Guernsey* the 4th Instant, from *Henry Mauger*, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney in that Island.

On reading an Article in the *Daily Journal* of the 19th of September, our Lieutenant Governor and I suspected a Sloop which lately came from *Rotterdam*, and sent for the *Master* and *Men*, but the *Master* could not be found, so only two *Sailors* were brought, and after much Trouble, they confess'd in Substance, that last Spring their Sloop, *Hugh Couch* then *Master*, took in at *Cadiz* a Spanish Merchant and his Servant, with a Cargo belonging to him, Beans, Snuff, &c. which they carry'd to *Barcelona*; that the said Merchant loaded them back for *Cadiz*, with *Brandy*, &c. imbarkeing with his *Man* again in her; that near the *Straights* Mouth, Capt. *Couch* took a Gun, and swore he would shoot his *Crew*, if they did not alter their Course, which they did; and when near *Cape Finisterre*, *Couch* forced the two Spaniards into the Boat, and obliged them to make for the Shore; that they proceeded with the Sloop back to *Gibraltar*, then came to this Island, and so to *Rotterdam*, where *Couch* left them, and his *Mate*, *Corbance*, commenc'd *Master*, and brought her back to this Island again. We had no sooner got this Information, but I applied for proper Warrants for seizing the present *Master* and *Crew*, and securing the Sloop; accordingly the Sloop is stopp'd, the two *Sailors* are imprisoned, and *Search* is making after *Carbance*, who hides, but doubt not taking him. The People are all *Cornish Men*, and the Sloop belongs to *Fowey*.

Tuesday an Order was made by the *Lord Mayor* and *Court of Aldermen*, that all Prisoners that die within his Majesty's *Goal of Newgate*, the two *Compters*, and *Ludgate*, shall, as soon as the *Coroner's Jury* have sat on them and given their *Verdict*, be deliver'd to their Friends to be buried as they shall think proper, without paying any *Gaol Fees*, or *Coroner's Fees*, as has been the usual Custom; the Expence of the *Coroner's Jury's* Sitting upon such deceas'd Bodies being to be defray'd by the *Sheriffs*.

Monday Joseph Powys was executed at *Tyburn*, for breaking open the *Houle* of *Thomas Brewer* in *Fetter-Lane*. We hear the Occasion of his former Reprieve was his pretended Discovery of the Robbery of the *Exchequer*, some Years since; but upon his not making the same good, he was order'd for Execution.

Rob. Last Week the *Worcester Stage-Coach* was robbed coming to London by two *Highwaymen* well mounted, who obliged the *Coachman* to drive down a *By-Lane* out of the *Road*, and then made every *Passenger* come out of the *Coach*, and rifled them all, to the Value of 300 l.

Acc. On Saturday Mr. *Hargrove*, a noted *Bricklayer* in *Princes-street* near *Stocks-market*, being at Work at the *Houle* of Mr. *Bodham* in *St. Christopher's Church-yard*, had the Misfortune to fall from a Ladder three Stories high and fractur'd his *Scull*, so that he died immediately.—A few Days since Mr. *Emey*, an *Innkeeper* at *Kingston upon Thames*, being disorder'd in his Senses, shot himself, and died a few Hours after.—On Saturday Night last a *Man* died raving mad at the *Sign of the Bodice* in *Grub-street*, occasioned by the Bite of a mad *Dog* about three Weeks ago.

Dead. Monday dy'd the Right Hon. *Bennet*, Earl and Baron of *Harborough*, *Viscount Sherrard* of *Stapleford*, and Baron of *Le Trim* in *Ireland*—The Lady *Northcote*, Relict of Sir *Henry Northcote*, Bart. in the 65th Year of her Age, at her Seat near *Barnstaple* in *Devonshire*.—Mr. *Fletcher*, *Screen-maker* in ordinary to his Majesty.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 104 3 8ths. South Sea Annuity 111 5 8ths. Bank 145. India 155 3 qrs.

PLANTS of the true SCARLET OAK:

BEING the only Quantity in Great Britain. The *Acorns* were imported from the *North of America*, and put in the *Ground* in June 1731, and though so lately sown they are so swift in Growth, that several of the Plants are above two Feet in Height, and when transplanted will grow six or seven Feet every Year; whereas the *Acorns* will not shoot two Feet from the *Ground* in five Years. The *Leaves* of this Tree are above ten Inches in Depth, and above six Inches wide, it riseth near 200 Feet in Height, with proportionable Dimensions, is exceeding beautiful, the *Timber* vastly valuable, and the greatest Improv't ever yet planted. They may be seen growing in *Mrs. Oram's* *Nursery Garden* at *Knightbridge*; and sold at *Mr. Pain's*, the *Green Lettice* near *Brownlow street* in *Holbourn*; and at *Mr. Handcock's*, *Gardiner*, the *Adam and Eve* in *Islington*; at Twenty *Shillings* per *Hundred*, where *Noblemen*, *Gentlemen*, &c. may depend on their Orders being punctually obey'd, and the Goods pack'd to last three Months out of the *Ground* without Damage.

WHEREAS there is just arrived a fresh Parcel of very fine CANARY BIRDS from *High Germany*, finely Mottled, and *Chinquills*, *Ash-color'd* and *Gray*, good Songs to be sold at the *Sign of the Horn* in *Blew-bladder* fire, near *Newgate-street*, By G. SWEEPER.

To be SOLD.

A FREEHOLD ESTATE Lett for 100 l. a Year, chiefly of Grazing Land, lying on the *River Avon*, within few Miles of several good Market Towns, and near *Everham* in the County of *Worcester*. Likewise in the said Town is to be Sold or Lett a good *Brick House*. Enquire of Mr. *Cookes*, at the *Angel* in *Bedford-street*, *Cavendish Garden*, *London*; or of Mr. *Alderman Winstor* in *Worcester*; or of Mr. *Phillips*, Attorney in the said Town of *Everham* aforesaid.

Lately Published, THE PRINCIPLES of the Leading QUAKERS truly represented, as inconsistent with the fundamental Doctrines of the Christian Religion; or, A Vindication of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* from the Charge of misrepresenting them; in Answer to a Letter sent to his Lordship on that Occasion. By T. S. and a Pamphlet intituled, A Cloud of Witnesses, &c. By J. B. Printed for J. Roberts near the Oxford-Arms in *Warwick Lane*.

This Day is Published, A proper REPLY to a scurilous Pamphlet intituled LIBERTY and PROPERTY. In a Letter to EUSTACE BUDGE, Esq; by CLEOMENES.

If you but his *Caule* that hurts his *Brain*, Then his *Teeth* gnash, he foams, he shakes his *Chain*, His *Eye-Balls* roll, and he is MAD again. LEE, London; Printed and sold by J. Roberts at the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane, 1731. Price 1 s.

Just Published, The Tenth Edition of, THE GENTLEMAN intructed, in the Conduct of a Virtuous and Happy LIFE. In Three Parts. Written for the Instruction of a young Nobleman. To which is added, A Word to the Ladies, by way of Supplement to the first Part.

London: Printed by W. Burton, for the Executrix of E. Smith, and Sold by W. Parker at the King's Head in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1731.

On Wednesday the First of November will be Published, In Two Volumes Quarto, An Anatomical EXPOSITION of the Structure of the human Body, by JAMES BENIGNUS WINSLOW, Professor of Physick, Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Paris, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and Royal Society at Berlin, &c. Translated by G. LOUGLAS, M. D. and sold by N. Pownall over-against Southampton-street in the Strand.

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